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Established 1887



DEFENDANTS—Among the 34 defendants in the Greek sedition trial were, from left, Nickolaos Constantopoulos, 8 years; Panayotis Tsangarakis, innocent; and former Lt. Gen. George Iordanidis, 8 years; Panayotis Andritsakis, innocent; Charalambos

Protopapas, 8 years; Panayotis Tsangarakis, innocent, and former Lt. Gen. George Iordanidis, 8 years. The 16-day trial ended yesterday afternoon.

Communists Attack Post In Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, April 12 (UPI)—Fierce fighting has again erupted between Cambodian and Viet Cong forces along the sensitive Cambodia-Vietnam border.

Viet Cong guerrillas launched a dawn attack today on a Cambodian border outpost but were beaten off by militiamen in a three-hour battle, according to diplomatic sources.

There was no report on casualties in the struggle for the outpost, 90 miles northeast of here, near South Vietnam's Tay Ninh province. U.S. and South Vietnamese troops in helicopters landed in this region Thursday in hot pursuit of Viet Cong.

The sources here did not say how long the troops stayed but said they penetrated at least two miles across the frontier near a rubber plantation in Kompong Cham.

12 Viet Cong Killed

A government communiqué today said Cambodian troops killed 12 Viet Cong yesterday in a battle that raged round the key village of Prasat on the main Phnom Penh-Saigon highway.

This region—82 Viet Cong died in a clash there two days ago—and the surrounding province of Svay Rieng has seen several clashes in the past 24 hours.

The communiqué said two Cambodian militiamen were killed and five wounded defending Prasat, where the bulk of the Cambodian forces have fallen back after losing the border post of Barat.

The Cambodians are attempting to clear the road to Barat but have made little apparent progress, although the overall military situation in Svay Rieng province is confused.

Cambodia is reportedly divided equally between Cambodian and Viet Cong forces. Streets were deserted and the situation was tense.

Svay Rieng town, the province capital five miles west of Prasat, is preparing for a possible siege, with Viet Cong already sniping at government army units in the city. Cambodian troops were firing artillery shells at Viet Cong on the town outskirts.

Yesterday a large parade of students carrying anti-Viet Cong slogans and placards was broken up by about 50 Viet Cong, the communiqué said.

Strong anti-Vietnamese measures taken throughout the country reached a climax in Phnom Penh yesterday with the imposition of a dusk-to-dawn curfew for all Vietnamese.

Prime Minister Lon Nol also announced that Cambodia will soon become a republic. He made the pledge at a three-hour rally of 10,000 students and civil servants. Military volunteers carried banners calling for the monarchy to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

You Can't Tell Naples Priests Without a Card

NAPLES, April 12 (UPI)—

The Naples archbishopric announced yesterday that it will issue special identity cards to its clergy so Neapolitans can tell priests from confidence men.

A number of phony priests have shown up lately, deceiving laymen and even parish priests. They have collected money—evidently their main goal—but have also sanguinously said mass and blessed confessions.

The magazine asked all Naples priests to provide biographical data and photographs of themselves for the prosecution.

The heaviest sentence was life imprisonment for Prof. Dionysius

27 Convicted and 7 Acquitted After Athens Bomb-Plot Trial

ATHENS, April 12 (UPI)—A military court convicted 27 persons today of trying to overthrow Greece's military-backed government. It acquitted seven others and refused to return the death penalty the prosecution asked for the leading defendant.

The sedition trial of 34 alleged members of the Democratic Defense opposition movement was the largest trial since the government of Premier George Papadopoulos came to power in an April, 1967, coup. It was the first military trial in that time in which the court returned lighter sentences than those requested by the prosecution.

The heaviest sentence was life imprisonment for Prof. Dionysios

Karageorgas, 37. Other sentences ranged downward from 18 years imprisonment.

Mrs. Karageorgas cried out, "Thank God," when Court President Constantinos Atsalis announced the sentence sparing her husband's life.

Prof. Karageorgas was seriously injured when homemade bombs in his basement exploded. The incident tipped police off to a movement of intellectual and professional people opposed to the government and ultimately led to the Democratic Defense trial.

Prosecutor Ioannis Liapis used the same words the prosecution used when Socrates was condemned to die in 399 BC. When he asked the death penalty for Prof. Karageorgas and life imprisonment for Prof. Alexandros Mangakis, he said they were "introducing new gods and corrupting youth."

Prof. Liapis also asked for life imprisonment for Greek-born French journalist Jean Starakis, telephone-company official Ioannis Kombotias and chemist Spyridon Loukas.

Prof. Mangakis, Mr. Starakis and Mr. Loukas were sentenced today to 18 years in prison, and Mr. Kombotias to 15 years. Five other persons convicted of sedition and violation of the explosives law received sentences of eight to ten years. Eight persons convicted of sedition received five to seven years, and a student convicted of participation in the plot three years.

Retired Gen. George Iordanidis, 67, alleged leader of Democratic Defense, was sentenced to eight years.

President Nasser, in last night's speech, charged that the United States was "flouting the issue of peace within the framework of the 1967 resolution of the United Nations."

Mr. Nasser told Mr. Sisco that Egypt also is interested in seeking peace within the framework of this resolution, including the rights of Palestinian refugees to return to their homes.

Sisco and Nasser Holding Crucial Talks on Middle East

CAIRO, April 12 (UPI)—Asistant Secretary of State Joseph A. Sisco tonight met President Gamal Abdel Nasser in what Western officials described as the most crucial talks Mr. Sisco will hold during his visit to Middle East trouble spots.

U. S. officials said that during the 105-minute talk at Mr. Nasser's suburban Manachil el-Bakry home, Mr. Sisco explained the U.S.

• Israeli jets bombed Egypt yesterday while Arab guerrillas struck eight miles from Jerusalem. Story on Page 2.

Middle East policy, including Washington's full endorsement of the November, 1967, resolution by the United Nations.

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Nasser Speech

CAIRO, April 12 (Reuters)—Earlier Mr. Nasser charged that the Israelis have never respected the cease-fire line and accused Washington of preserving Israel's military superiority.

Mr. Nasser was speaking last night at a meeting of the Citizens' War Committees, set up to protect vital civilian installations.

"The cease-fire line has completely collapsed," Mr. Nasser said. "Strictly speaking it has never existed because it was not accepted by the enemy..."

Net to Invade? He also declared: "We are not fighting to invade but to liberate. We are not fighting to expand but to defend. We are not fighting to make new frontiers to our countries but because our frontiers are being exposed to those who want to prosecute them."

Observers believed President Nasser's remarks were in essence what Mr. Sisco would be told in his talk here, which he opened in a meeting yesterday with Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad.

(The Washington Post's Jesse W. Lewis Jr., quoting Foreign Ministry sources in Cairo, said Mr. Riad told Mr. Sisco that Egypt "insists" on Israeli evacuation of "all lands" Israel occupied during the 1967 war.

2 Blasts Rip Building Owned by Ulster Leader

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, April 12 (AP)—Two explosions ripped through a removal company building owned by a Protestant parliamentarian yesterday.

The blasts—within an hour of each other—caused extensive damage but no injuries. The building is owned by William Morgan, a former cabinet minister and parliamentary member of the ruling Unionist party. He is official Unionist candidate in the approaching Belfast local elections.

Nixon Planning to Keep Closer Eye on Radical Leftists

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT)—

The Nixon administration, alarmed by what it regards as a rising tide of violence by radicals, is planning to step up surveillance of militant left-wing groups and individuals.

The objective, according to White House officials, is to find out who the potential bomb-planters and snipers may be before they endanger others.

Preparations for expanding and improving the domestic intelligence apparatus—informers, undercover agents, wiretaps—were disclosed in a series of interviews with key officials, who asked anonymity. They presented this picture of the White House attitude toward American radicals:

President Nixon is disturbed by a rash of bombings and bomb scares, courageous disruptions and reports of small but growing numbers of young people who feel alienated from the American system.

On March 12, the same day that bombs exploded in three Manhattan office buildings, Mr. Nixon met over dinner in the White House with Irving Kristol,

professor of urban values at New York University.

One side who attended the dinner said the discussion included attempts to draw paral-

lels between young white Americans from middle-class backgrounds who are resorting to violence and the Narodnik children of the mid-19th-century revolutionaries.

Russian aristocracy who assassinated Czar Alexander II, and between militant American black nationalists and Algerian revolutionaries.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 2)

RADICALS ARMING—Target practice at a range in Berkeley, Calif. An Associated Press survey found that radicals are arming themselves for an expected showdown of their expanding anarchistic alternate society with the establishment in the U.S.



Austria	6	5	Libya	7	Plastic
Belgium	10	5	Luxembourg	10	L.Fr.
Denmark	7.75	D.K.	Morocco	1.20	En.
France	1.00	P.	Netherlands	0.85	Fier.
Germany	0.80	D.K.	Portugal	0.75	N.Y.
Great Britain	8	D.K.	Spain	1.6	Eco.
Greece	2.25	P.	Switzerland	1.51	S.Y.
India	20	R.	Turkey	1.00	S.F.
Ireland	1.75	P.	U.S.	2.9	T.L.
Italy	1.20	P.	U.S. Military	3.00	D.
Israel	1.50	P.	Yugoslavia	3.00	D.

Unity Cited As Brandt Ends Visit

Nixon Tacitly Backs East Policy

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, April 13 (WP)—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt ended his talks with President Nixon yesterday without a public commendation of his Eastern policy.

Mr. Nixon, as already reported, privately reassured Mr. Brandt that he stood behind that policy of reconciliation but would not take a position on the negotiating tactics involved.

But the most the President said for the public record was a non-committal passage in his dinner toast remarks Friday evening at the White House. After praising Mr. Brandt's leadership "in maintaining the strength that is necessary to preserve freedom," Mr. Nixon added: "But yet also pursuing, as you have, a policy of negotiation which we hope will eventually take the place of confrontation in the very heart of Europe."

Yesterday, after the two leaders met again before Mr. Brandt flew off to Cape Kennedy for the Apollo-13 launch, White House press secretary Ron Ziegler said only that "we have a positive attitude toward the normalization of relations" that Mr. Brandt had undertaken with Moscow, Warsaw and East Berlin.

No Communiqué

There was no joint communiqué after their talks and, unlike the case of the recent visit of French President Georges Pompidou, the two leaders did not make farewell remarks before the press. Mr. Ziegler said that Mr. Nixon had called the talks with the chancellor "very worthwhile, very constructive and very complete."

The two men met much of the time alone since Mr. Brandt speaks fluent English. Cabinet-level officials and aides met in the cabinet room Friday and yesterday.

Mr. Ziegler stressed what other officials on both sides have said, that there are no outstanding German-American bilateral problems. Mr. Brandt wishes, and the Americans agree, to put such problems as American troop levels in Europe and how to pay the cost into a larger NATO context.

Mr. Ziegler stressed "partnership" as holding "paramount rank for us." He once again emphasized the theme of his other public appearances: (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Apollo-13 Is on Course After a Perfect Liftoff



Craft Passes Midpoint of Moon Flight

By Thomas O'Toole

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., April 12 (WP)—Apollo-13 was headed on course for the moon's Fra Mauro hills today after lifting off from Cape Kennedy yesterday right on time.

The spacecraft and its three-man crew, Navy Capt. James A. Lovell Jr., and civilian astronauts Fred W. Haise Jr. and John L. Swigert Jr., left launch pad 39-A at 1913 Greenwich mean time (3:13 p.m. local time), and went into orbit 110 miles above the earth.

• Apollo-13—The men and the mission. A full page report, Page 6.

11 minutes later. It circled the globe almost twice before heading out of earth orbit at 25,000 miles an hour toward the moon, 246,000 miles away.

Capt. Lovell radioed mission control at about 12 minutes past the scheduled wake-up time of 1813 GMT to announce that the crew had completed about five and a half hours sleep. At that point the spacecraft was more than 100,000 nautical miles en route to the moon and moving at about 5,400 feet a second. Except for a television broadcast at 0128 GMT tomorrow and a midcourse correction at 0154 and some star checking, the astronauts have nothing on the day's schedule.

At 0234 GMT tonight, the Apollo-13 was more than halfway to the moon.

The first scheduled course correction, planned for 0054 today, was cancelled because the course already was accurate enough.

"No sweat," said Capt. Lovell, the spacecraft commander, after the third-stage engine fired Apollo-13 out of earth orbit two and half hours after the launching. "We had a little vibration through most of the ride but everything went fine. We might have burned a couple of seconds too long."

"Can't ask for better than that," replied astronaut Joseph Kerwin from mission control in Houston's Manned Spacecraft Center.

A little later, the command craft was detached from the 60-foot-long upper stage engine body, moved out about 60 feet, turned around 180 degrees and slowly moved nose-to-nose to retrieve the four-legged landing craft. It was Mr. Swigert, the civilian who stepped in two days ago for Lt. Comdr. Thomas K. Mattingly 2d as command module pilot, who handled the marshals from removing them.

Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Agaman who had testified that they would have obeyed Gov. Kirk over the court, face \$1,000-a-day fines under conditions similar to Gov. Kirk's. Sheriff Weitzel, who agreed to obey the court, was not fined.

Judge Krentzman also did not rule on the legality of Gov. Kirk's ousting the Manatee school superintendent and board. But he directed Gov. Kirk and persons working under the governor's orders "to take forthwith all necessary steps to insure full implementation of the plan of school desegregation."

Kirk Contention Rejected

The judge specifically rejected Gov. Kirk's contention that the matter was a state-federal conflict over which the district court has no jurisdiction.

The astronauts are due to enter lunar orbit at 0038 Wednesday morning. They will circle the moon twice in an orbit that takes them 65 miles from the moon at their closest and 180 miles at their most distant.</p

8 Demonstrators Arrested In Riot at Golda Meir's Home

JERUSALEM, April 12 (UPI).—Eight persons were arrested here yesterday in anti-government demonstrations that erupted in violence outside the residence of Premier Golda Meir.

They were protesting against the decision to settle 250 Jews in Hebron and against the cabinet's rejection of a reported invitation by President Gamal Abdel Nasser to meet Dr. Nahum Goldmann, president of the World Jewish Congress.

More than 100 persons, many of them members of leftist Israeli organizations, clashed with police in Jerusalem outside the walls of Mrs. Meir's home when a planned protest in Hebron was stopped.

Police officials had stopped the demonstrators near Bethlehem, on Jerusalem's southern outskirts, so they returned to Jerusalem to take the message to Mrs. Meir.

Near Suez Canal

Israeli Jets Raid Into Egypt; Arabs Strike Near Jerusalem

TEL AVIV, April 12 (UPI).—Israel sent its jets streaking into Egypt today and on the ground Arab guerrillas struck within eight miles of the capital, Jerusalem.

An Israeli military spokesman said the Israeli Air Force attacked Egyptian military targets in the southern sector of the Suez Canal in raids that lasted for 15 minutes.

All Israeli planes returned safely from the raids he said. It was the first Israeli air raid into Egypt since Friday and came after a weekend of sporadic fighting across the waterway in which four Israeli soldiers died and another five were wounded.

Jordan Reports 7 Killed

Yesterday a Jordanian military spokesman said Israeli aircraft killed seven people and wounded 16 when they attacked a funeral party in northern esh-Shuna, seven miles south of the Sea of Galilee.

Villagers told newsmen that French-built Israeli Mystere machine-gunned mourners as they left a graveyard after burying a local person.

Northern esh-Shuna has been a target for continued Israeli attacks against the northern Jordan valley. Reports reaching Amman said the attack on the funeral party took place Friday.

Fla. Governor In Contempt

(Continued from Page 1) In 1964, Orval Faubus was found in contempt for interfering with orders in Little Rock, Ark., and Ross Barnett in the University of Mississippi case. Neither was jailed, and neither paid any fine.

Although Judge Krentzman would have authority under "civil contempt" proceedings to order Gov. Kirk jailed until the governor agrees to comply with the court order, he did not.

Nor did he fine Gov. Kirk for past contempt. But the governor must pay \$10,000 a day if he does not cease interfering with the court by midnight tonight and does not file a certificate of compliance with Judge Krentzman's court by noon tomorrow.

If Gov. Kirk fails to comply tomorrow, his \$10,000-a-day fine would be figured from yesterday. But if Gov. Kirk does comply tomorrow, the judge ruled that the governor would owe no fine.

In addition, Gov. Kirk will be in contempt unless officers and all law enforcement officers and all other officers, assistants, servants, employees, agents and attorneys under his jurisdiction or command cease resisting the injunction order.

Nazi Camp Victims Mourned by 10,000

HANNOVER, April 12 (Reuters).—About 10,000 mourners from all over the world attended today's memorial service in Belsen—the Nazi extermination camp near where about 48,000 people, mostly Jews, fell victim to the Hitler regime.

Today's service, commemorating the 25th anniversary of the camp's liberation by British troops, was attended by Israeli Ambassador Ben Horin and high-ranking West German state and government officials.

**Make every
day a
Royal
occasion**



E. Germans Hold Defense Maneuvers

Big Exercise Follows Brandt-Stoph Talks

BERLIN, April 12 (UPI).—The East German Communists disclosed today that they have conducted large-scale civilian defense maneuvers in the southwestern part of their territory, the area where Chancellor Willy Brandt met Foreign Minister Willi Stoph at Erfurt last month.

The exercise, which involved civilians as well as the military, was seen as a response by the regime to the enthusiasm shown by many East Germans for Mr. Brandt and his new policy of seeking a détente.

Neues Deutschland, the East German Communist party newspaper, said that the war games had been held "in the last few days" and had served the purpose of reaffirming the Communists' determination "to defend our workers' and peasants' state and the achievements of the workers." The area concerned borders directly on West Germany.

The Communists are known to have been worried by the jubilant reception accorded the chancellor by several thousand East Germans at Erfurt on March 19.

Reason for Attacks

This fear of repercussions among their own population is believed to be the prime reason for continuous attacks against Mr. Brandt and his government in all East German news media since the meeting.

However, the Communists have officially denied that they made any arrests at Erfurt in connection with the summit meeting and have also denied reports that they barred the Erfurt area to West German visitors. They said that at least 400 West Germans were present in the Erfurt area visiting relatives.

The civilian defense exercise, the first ever to have been publicly announced by the East Germans, "found the widest consent and support of the residents in the exercise area," the newspaper said. The para-military workers' militia and other large elements of the population, drafted into civilian defense organizations, as well as the military participated.

Despite the agitation in East Germany, the Communists appear to be ready to go through with the second Brandt-Stoph meeting, scheduled to be held at Kassel, West Germany, next month.

But the East Germans insist that Bonn must grant them full recognition at Kassel or as a result of that meeting.

Brandt Ends Visit to U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

American military presence in Europe, "without which there can be no security for all of us," efforts to solve economic relations between the United States and the envisaged enlargement of the Common Market in Western Europe and continued close cooperation in our endeavor to relax tensions and to venture peaceful coexistence" between East and West.

Room for Maneuver

BONN, April 12 (Reuters).—Chancellor Brandt and President Nixon agreed that West Germany had considerable room to maneuver in its negotiations to normalize relations with Communist Europe, a government spokesman said today.

They said they believed the attacks were aimed at impressing on Mr. Stoph the gravity of the present Middle East situation.

Mr. Stoph is expected to arrive here Tuesday for talks with Israeli leaders following his discussions in Cairo.

**Soustelle Accepts
E. German Ties;
Test for Brandt**

BERLIN, April 12 (UPI).—East Germany presented West German Chancellor Willy Brandt with a difficult problem yesterday, announcing that it has established diplomatic relations with the East African republic of Somalia.

Somalia is the first nation to extend diplomatic recognition to East Germany since Mr. Brandt came to power in October and will complicate Mr. Brandt's policy of improving ties with Eastern Europe.

West German policy under the 20 years of Christian Democratic rule, which ended with Mr. Brandt's election, was to break off relations with any nation that recognized East Germany.

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Minnesota Judge Called Favorite**Nixon Weighs 3 for Supreme Court**

By David E. Rosenbaum
WASHINGTON, April 13 (NYT).—A high administration official said yesterday that President Nixon had narrowed his choice for a new Supreme Court justice to three federal judges: Harry A. Blackmun of Minnesota, Edward T. Gignoux of Maine and Alfred T. Goodwin of Oregon.

The source, who has been involved in the decision-making process and who asked that he not be identified, indicated that Judge Blackmun appeared now to have the best chance to be nominated. He was in Washington Friday. Other sources said Mr. Nixon

planned to disclose his choice by the middle of next week.

At the White House, Ron Ziegler, the President's secretary, said "a number of people are under consideration." Asked specifically about Judge Blackmun, he said: "It would be folly for me [to] imply that Judge Blackmun is not under consideration."

The Fortas Seat

Mr. Nixon's first two nominees for the seat left vacant by the resignation of Justice Abe Fortas last year—Justice Clement P. Haynsworth Jr. of South Carolina and Judge G. Harrold Carswell of Florida—were rejected by the Senate.

Nixon School-Integration Line Inadequate, U.S. Panel Finds

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—The President's recent policy statement on school desegregation is inadequate, over-cautious and may even signal a major retreat, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights declared yesterday.

In a formal, unanimous rebuttal of the President, the commission said what is needed above all is "the continuing example of courageous moral leadership from the President of the United States."

The report strongly suggested that the commission believes President Nixon has not provided such leadership.

The commission is a six-member independent federal agency. It has no enforcement powers but has frequently played an outspoken, guiding role and provided a rallying point for civil rights advocates.

It spoke out yesterday in a 27-page analysis of the complex presidential statement issued March 24. The commission's language is moderate, but unmistakably critical of most of the statement.

U.S. Doctors Denounce Plan To Gauge Child's Criminality

WASHINGTON, April 11 (NYT).—Three professional organizations have denounced a proposal to predict potential criminality by giving psychological tests to every 6-, 7- and 8-year-old child. The proposal has already won President Nixon's personal interest.

Psychologists, psychiatrists and sociologists on Friday used uncharacteristically blunt terms such as "ridiculous," "abused" and "ignorant," and "no support what

ever" to describe the plan. It was proposed to the President last winter by Dr. Arnold Hutschnecker, a former personal physician to Mr. Nixon.

Dr. Hutschnecker proposed using techniques such as the Rorschach ink-blot test to identify children "who have violent and homicidal tendencies." He recommended special camps for severely disturbed adolescents.

The proposal was forwarded to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare with the statement that "the President asks your opinion as to the advisability of setting up pilot projects embodying some of these approaches."

There are 12,612 children 6, 7 and 8 years old in the United States.

Emphatically Negative

A department spokesman refused to comment except to say that a response has been drafted but has not yet been sent to the White House. Other sources said professionals in the department responded to the proposal "emphatically in the negative."

Public criticism is taking essentially two forms: challenge of Dr. Hutschnecker's credentials and descriptions of the impossibility of conducting reliable psychological tests of potential criminality.

Dr. Hutschnecker treated Mr. Nixon in the 1960s when Mr. Nixon was Vice-President. At the time, Dr. Hutschnecker practiced internal medicine in New York City; subsequently he turned to psychoanalytic medicine.

She created a major stir last week when she telephoned the Arkansas Gazette and urged it to "crucify" Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., for his vote against the Supreme Court nomination of Judge G. Harrold Carswell.

Mrs. Kay Woestendick, former women's editor of the Houston Post, arrived at the Justice Department Thursday for a briefing from Attorney General John N. Mitchell and to look at the correspondence file. She went on the Mitchell's private payroll Friday.

Lack of Understanding

Dr. Kenneth B. Little, speaking Friday for the 30,000-member American Psychological Association, said: "Dr. Hutschnecker shows a complete lack of understanding as to what psychological tests can or cannot do or even what they were meant to do."

The error range for even the best of tests could reach 50 percent, he said. "The damage to the child and the family of erroneous classification is not possible to estimate."

Dr. Edmund H. Volkart, chief executive of the American Sociological Association, appearing with Dr. Little at a news conference, said that social environment, not personality, is the principal cause of difficulty.

"The notion that anyone knows what the criminal mind is in a 6-year-old is absurd."

3,000 Flee Fire On Vegas Strip

LAS VEGAS, Nev., April 13 (Reuters).—Three thousand persons fled to safety when fire swept the 1,400-room Stardust Hotel on the Las Vegas gambling strip yesterday.

A firefighter was killed and 11 persons were overcome by smoke. The blaze caused damage estimated at more than \$1 million.

Firemen said the blaze began in a ground-floor storage room.

Two hours after firemen left the hotel's casino, partially refrigerated by the automatic sprinkler system, was back in business, with gamblers crowding round the tables.

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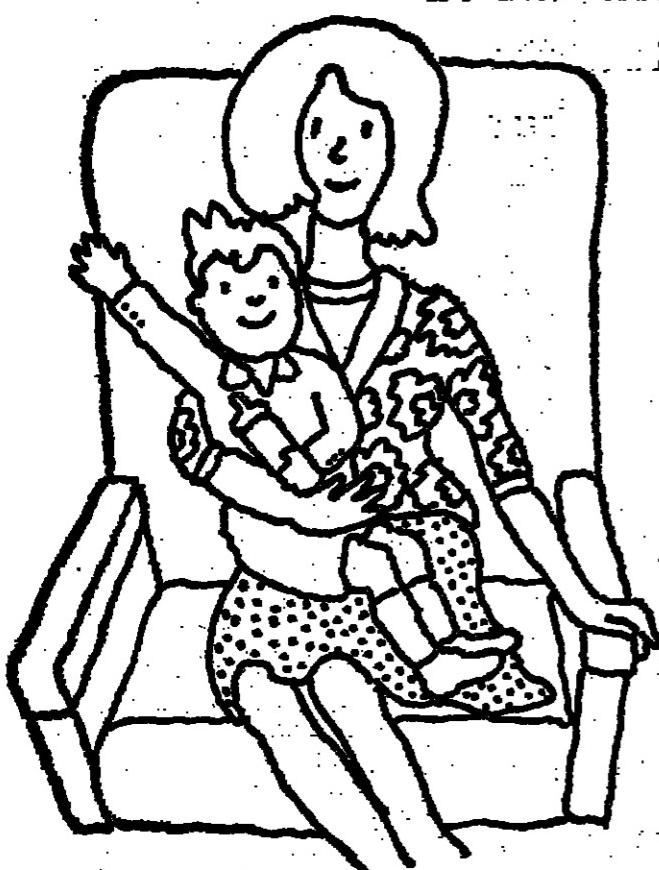
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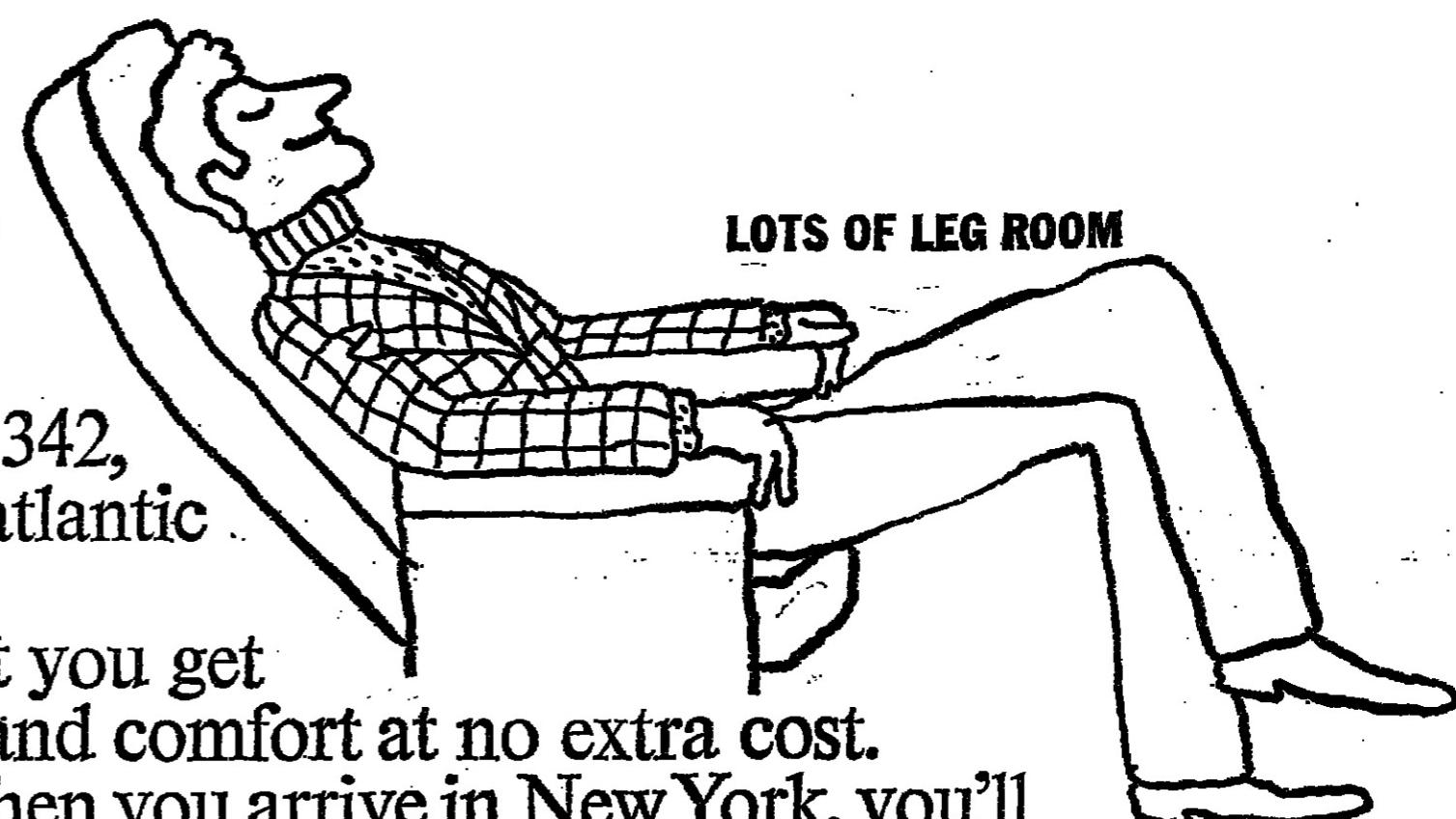
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Apollo-13 Mission Theme: 'From the Moon, Science'

Holes to Give Vital Clues About Moon

By Walter Sullivan

HOUSTON (NYT) — The scientific experiments to be carried out by the Apollo-13 astronauts and by means of the instruments they leave on the moon may prove to be the most revealing in man's early exploration of that body.

While data will be gathered on a dozen or more phenomena unobservable from earth, probably the most important of the new procedures will be the drilling of ten-foot holes.

One will provide a cross-section of material that has accumulated on the moon over a time span measured, perhaps, in millions of years. The other two will be started, starting some 20 days after the astronauts leave, and conditions in the holes have returned to normal, to measure the outward flow of heat from the moon's interior.

As on the previous Apollo landings, a host of scientific instruments, including packages of seismometers to record moonquakes, will be left behind. With two seismic stations at the Apollo-12 and Apollo-13 sites, 110 miles apart, it should be possible for the first time to determine the locations of events producing moon quakes.

This, plus the heat-flow measurements, could resolve a long-standing argument. Some believe the moon, like the earth, has hot, molten rock in its interior, accounting for the rivers of dark material that seem to have flowed across the lunar surface in comparatively recent times.

Others say the interior of the moon is relatively cool and that volcanic activity has played little or no role in forming its younger features. If so, on the moon, unlike the earth, there would be little internal seismic activity.

The Apollo-12 and Apollo-13 seismic stations should show whether or not the lunar interior is hot and churning. The heat flow measurements should also shed light on this problem.

On earth, while heat flow to the surface is not readily apparent (except for such activities as volcanoes and hot springs), it can be recorded anywhere on the earth's surface. It has proved a valuable index of activity hidden far below. Heat flow is high, for example, along the mid-ocean ridges, where molten rock is apparently rising from great depths.

Nature of the Moon

Knowledge of the lunar interior is basic to the broader question of the very nature of the moon—the extent of its resemblance to the earth in the moon's present state, its history and its manner of formation.

The Apollo-13 seismic package will be the third landed on the moon. However, the first, set up during the original Apollo-11 mission, was powered by sunlight, and limited its transmissions of data to the two-week lunar day.

The nest of instruments set up on Apollo-12, and the one to be established on this mission, are powered by SNAP-27, an atomic battery in which the radioactive decay of plutonium 238 generates electricity. The operational lifetime of the battery and instruments is expected to be more than one year.

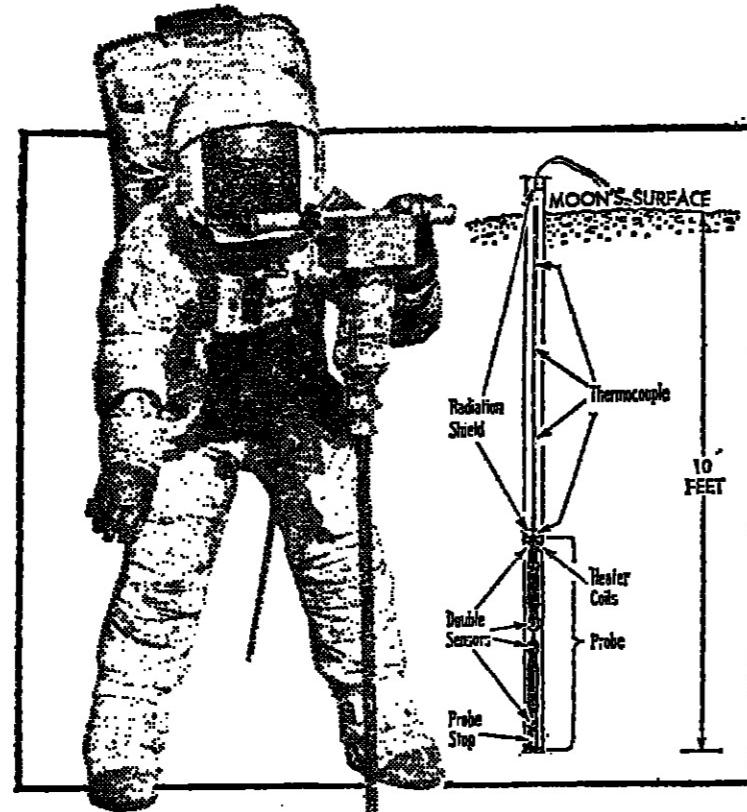
Rivaling, in scientific interest, the hoped-for data from the moon's interior is the planned collection of mineral specimens from a hilly, upland area of the moon in the vicinity of Fra Mauro crater. The two previous landings were on dark and comparatively level lunar seas—the first in the Sea of Tranquillity and the second in the Sea of Storms.

What forces shaped the strange hills of this upland area where the Apollo-13 astronauts are to land? What is the nature of its surface material? Does it represent a very early version of the lunar crust?

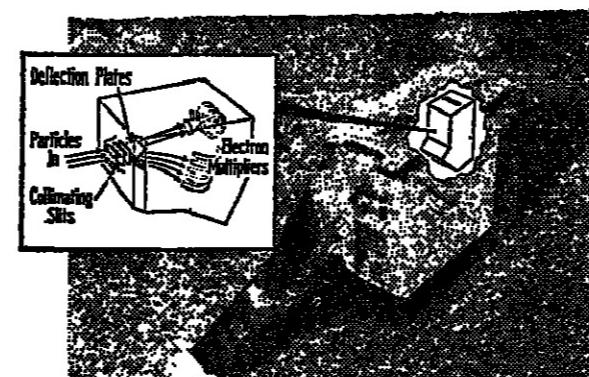
By determining its age, through measuring the abundances of various radioactive substances and their decay products, it may be possible to extend the timetable of the moon's history close to the time when the earth itself was forming.

While the first four-hour walk of the astronauts, Capt. James A. Lovell and Fred W. Haise Jr., will largely be spent drilling into the surface and setting up the atomic battery with its nest of instruments, the second such walk will be spent almost entirely in collecting specimens of rock and dust.

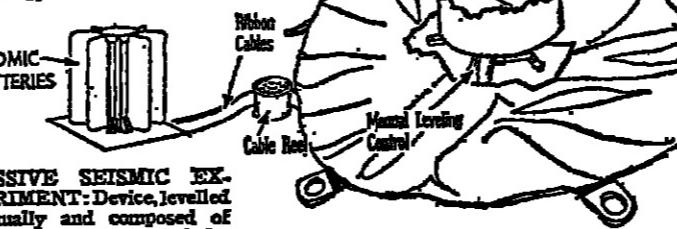
Special emphasis is being placed on photography of samples before they are collected. This will make it possible for scientists on earth to determine which side of the specimen faced up, its proximity to other objects, and its orientation with respect to any magnetic field intrinsic to the moon.



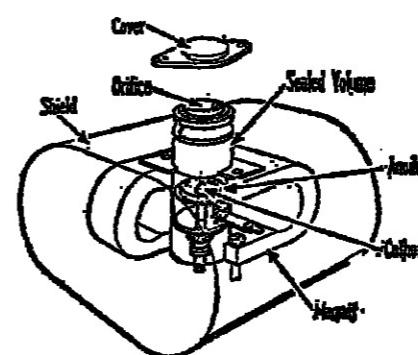
LUNAR HEAT FLOW EXPERIMENT: One of five basic experiments scheduled for Apollo 13 mission, this one is designed to measure rate of heat flow, if any, from lunar interior. Instrument will bore two holes 10 feet deep with battery-operated drill. Sensing probes will be lowered into holes to measure temperature and thermal conductivity of lunar material.



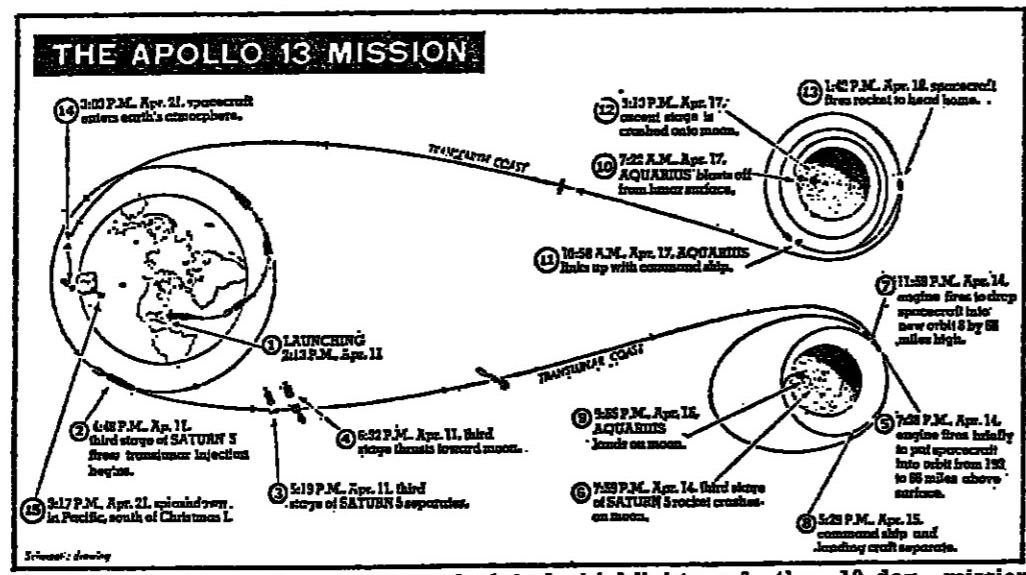
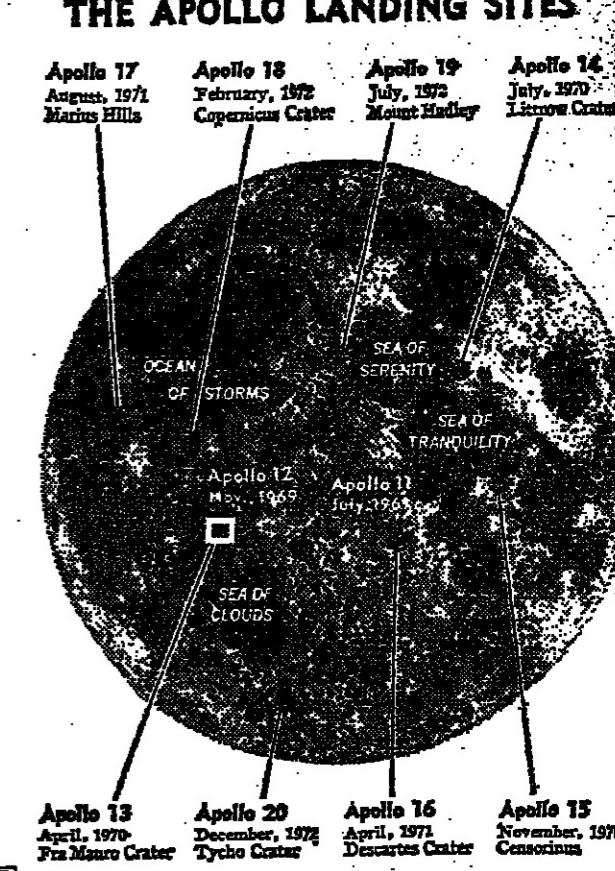
CHARGED PARTICLE LUNAR ENVIRONMENT EXPERIMENT: Device will measure energy levels and direction of particles reaching moon from sun. Electrons and protons are physically analyzed at six different energy levels.



PASSIVE SEISMIC EXPERIMENT: Device, leveled manually and composed of three sensors protected by shroud, measures seismic activity on moon.



LUNAR ATMOSPHERE DETECTOR: Detects density and temperature of gas traces. In instrument, gas electrons are accelerated by electromagnetic fields, ionized and converted to electric current flowing from cathode to anode.



Apollo-13 flight profile shows scheduled highlights of the 10-day mission.

Fra Mauro

Landing Site Is Scenic Upland

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT) —

When the Apollo-13 astronauts touch down on the moon Wednesday they are expected to land in a gently rolling, crater-pocked upland region where the surface has been largely intact for 4 billion years.

Some of the rocks may be substantially older than that. If so they will be clues to the moon and the earth when the moon and the earth were young.

Parts of the landing site may also include the most spectacular lunar scenery men from earth have ever seen.

The site is on something astrogeologists call the Fra Mauro formation—a vast blanket of lunar material thrown out when a colossal meteorite, probably 12 to 15 miles in diameter, struck the moon to blast out the basin of Mare Imbrium, the Sea of Rains.

The basin later filled with other material probably less ancient to form the smooth surface of the sea, one of those portions of the moon that looks like a dark patch when seen from earth. The Fra Mauro region looks brighter.

The two previous Apollo moon landings have been on portions of lunar seas believed to be covered with more recent material than the upland region that is the target of Apollo-13. Geologists hope that specimens will be gathered there that are older than any of the rocks brought back by the earlier

flights and far older than any rocks available for man's inspection on the surface of the earth.

The Fra Mauro landing site is more than 30 miles north of a big crater of that name that is visible from earth. The crater was named, long ago, for a 15th-century Venetian monk who was a cartographer. His crowning work was a map in 1499 of the then known world.

The basic geologic map that guides the Apollo-13 plans for the lunar landing was drafted by Richard E. Eggleton and Dr. T. W. Offield of the Astrogeology Branch of the Geological Survey in Flagstaff, Ariz.

Gentle Slopes

During a recent telephone interview Mr. Eggleton described the landing site as gently rolling territory, marked with craters and, in some places, strewn with large blocks and boulders. There may be gentle slopes that rise a few hundred feet above the level.

Plans call for the lunar module to touch down in a clear space between two clusters of craters, one cluster called the Doublet Craters, the other the Triplet.

During the first of two moon walks the astronauts will set out instruments and then hike to a large, ancient crater less than a mile away. It is called Star Crater because a more recent meteorite impact appears to have made a starlike splash inside it.

What forces shaped the strange hills of this upland area where the Apollo-13 astronauts are to land? What is the nature of its surface material? Does it represent a very early version of the lunar crust?

By determining its age, through measuring the abundances of various radioactive substances and their decay products, it may be possible to extend the timetable of the moon's history close to the time when the earth itself was forming.

There are many Americans who feel the same about Apollo-13 and all future moon missions. They feel that exploring the moon is a waste of money that could better be spent on earth. Besides, they say, we've been there once; why go back again?

First, say officials and scientists of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the bulk of the \$23 billion allocated for the moon missions has already been spent. The big Saturn rockets for the flight to the moon are already built.

It costs \$70 million to launch one spaceship to the moon—a total of \$350 million for the one who touched the

trunk thought it was like a snake, the one who touched the ears thought it was like a bird, and the one who touched the tasks thought it wasn't an animal at all, a piece of smooth stone.

The moon has many faces. Men have landed on two mares, or smooth seas, and found differences on each.

Now men head for the Fra Mauro highlands, a region that holds great scientific promise. Already scientists are talking about getting rocks back that will be up to 5 billion years old—older than the estimated age of the solar system.

That could mean, says Dr. Leon Silver of the California Institute of Technology, that not only the age but also theories on how the solar system was formed will have to be revised.

"We are just beginning to get the record of its past for an exceptionally long time," Dr. Jastrow says. "It holds clues to the early history of the solar system which are unavailable on any other nearby planet."

Besides, to stop exploring the moon now would leave scientists in the position of a group of blind men studying an elephant:

seven moon missions still to come. That amounts to less than 2 percent of the money already spent in the lunar landing program.

Other Reasons

Scientists have other reasons for wanting to explore the moon. They think, in the words of Dr. Robert Jastrow of NASA's Institute for Space Studies, that the moon "is a Rosetta stone" that can unlock many secrets about the formation of the earth and the solar system.

"The moon has preserved the record of its past for an exceptionally long time," Dr. Jastrow says. "It holds clues to the early history of the solar system which are unavailable on any other nearby planet."

Besides, to stop exploring the moon now would leave scientists in the position of a group of blind men studying an elephant:

the one who touched the



James A. Lovell jr.

AFTER Jim Lovell came back all abruddle from his (and man's) first voyage around the moon 15 months ago, he sat down and wrote the following description:

"I felt as if I were looking back in history, that if we could only get that scant 60 miles closer—really down there—then we'd have a chance to pry open some of the secrets of creation. The lunar surface was so clear. It beckoned."

Now the astronaut is on his way back to the moon that beckons, and he will have the chance to get "really down there" for at least eight hours of buoyant lunar surface exploration during a 34-hour stay on the moon.

It will be the culmination of eight years of intensive training for the 42-year-old Navy captain. Also it will be his last flight. He says he plans to hang up his helmet after this mission, retiring as the most experienced of all America's astronauts.

Capt. Lovell, the Apollo-13 commander, has been an ardent astronaut and he admits to "an addiction to space flight." He has flown more missions than anyone else, has logged more hours in space and has been in training the longest. He holds the record of having flown 572 hours and ten minutes in space. After this flight, the total should be around 333 hours.

Back for More

"There is a fascination about space flight," he says, "which makes you keep wanting to go back for more, to do it just one more time."

James Arthur Lovell Jr. was born in Cleveland on March 25, 1933, but did most of his growing up in Milwaukee. In high school he and a friend built crude rocketeers powered by gunpowder and airplane glue. One rocket nearly blew up and injured them both.

When he was turned down by the Naval Academy after high school graduation, Capt. Lovell entered the University of Wisconsin. But he wanted to be a pilot and so, after his sophomore year, he dropped out of school and enrolled in naval flight training at Pensacola, Fla.

Within two months, however, he received an appointment at the Naval Academy and went on to graduate 142d in a class of 783. Three hours after his graduation in June of 1952, he married his high school sweetheart, Marilyn Gerlach of Milwaukee. The couple now has four children: Barbara, 16; James, 15; Susan, 11, and Jeffrey, 4.

10,000 Hours Flying

Capt. Lovell, who stands 5 feet 11 inches tall and weighs 170 pounds, joined the astronaut corps in 1962, after several years as a test pilot and instructor. He has logged more than 4,000 hours flying time.

Although the captain said he had been criticized for offering stark descriptions of the moon during the Christmas Eve he spent looping around it in 1968—"the moon is essentially gray," he said, "no color... looks like plaster of Paris, or sort of grayish beach sand"—he is actually something of a poet.

He also said of that journey: "The vast loneliness up here is awe-inspiring... The earth from here is a vastness of space."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



John L. Swigert jr.

JACK SWIGERT, the come-lately crewman aboard Apollo-13, is a man who carries several reputations with him wherever he goes—swinger, student, sportsman and systematizer.

"You know how a sailor has a girl in every port?" the astronaut's sister says. "Well, Jack has a girl in every airport, from coast to coast."

Mr. Swigert, who has been flying planes for 22 of his 38 years, is known in many quarters as a rambunctious bachelor. He also has a new reputation, as the first bachelor to fly in space.

But the civilian astronaut has his serious side as well. He holds three college degrees and has won awards for his work as a test pilot.

As for being a systematizer, Mr. Swigert (pronounced swig-ert) likes things neat, in their place.

"When he cleaned out my freezer one time," his sister recalls, "he had all the juice cans lined up, with the lemonade before the orange juice. He said he did it that way because I come before O."

Mr. Swigert's eye for detail will come in handy as he pilots the command module *Odyssey* around the moon while his two fellow astronauts walk about the lunar surface. He will be called upon to execute several involved photographic assignments and to carry out critical docking maneuvers on his own.

Christened John Leonard Swigert Jr., the ruggedly handsome astronaut was born on Aug. 30, 1931, in Denver. His father, a practicing ophthalmologist in Denver, recalls that his son had the measles when he was very young—both kinds, red and German. Mr. Swigert is aboard the Apollo-13 flight because the primary lunar module pilot, Navy Lt. Cmdr. Thomas K. Mattingly II, was exposed to German measles at the last minute but did not have antibodies against the disease.

His First Love

As a teenager, Mr. Swigert had a built-up Ford engine hoisted and a motorcycle. But his first love was a plane. He took flying lessons at the age of 14, paying half the cost himself by working in a grocery store and doing odd jobs, and earned his pilot's license when he was 16.

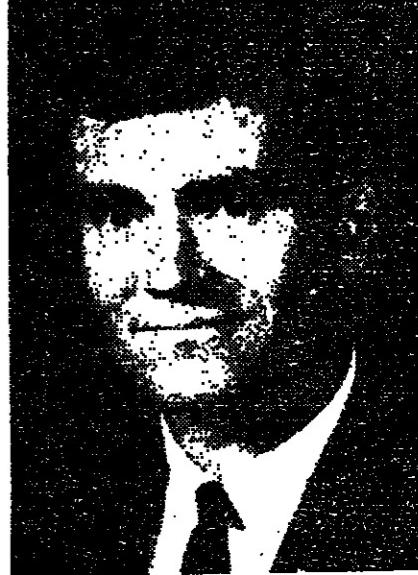
He is large for an astronaut—5 feet 11 inches tall and 180 pounds—and his size enabled him to play right guard on the high school football team at the University of Colorado.

After college, he joined the Air Force, flying fighter jets in Japan and Korea for three years. On one rainy night his plane crashed on a runway and burst into flames. He wriggled out unharmed.

The sandy-haired astronaut spent the next ten years as a test pilot for two commercial companies, Pratt & Whitney in Connecticut and North American Aviation in California. He also picked up two more degrees along the way—a master's in aerospace science from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1965 and a master's in business administration from the University of Hartford in 1967.

In 1966 he was named an astronaut and settled down in a bachelor apartment near the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston. His place boasts a beer spittoon in the kitchen, a fur-covered reclining chair, home winemaking facilities, a stereo sound system and oil paintings of jet and space craft.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.





Youth radicalism, symbolized by this drawing from a high school news service, was the subject of a recent book entitled "The High School Revolutionaries."

Another Majority, Not Silent, Writes

By Fred M. Hechinger

NEW YORK (NYT).—We want America to begin living up to its ideals, and to become a truly democratic country where blacks and whites can live in harmony, and a country where one man's profits do not come from the sweat of another.

"Firebombs, guns, explosives, riots, as long as they don't harm the people in any way, must and will be used by the people to liberate the schools . . . The pigs' schools will be destroyed . . ."

"When you meet someone you like and he likes you there is nothing better than having sex together. It's fantastic . . . We see no reason why we should wait . . ."

Taken From Book

These are summaries of their own philosophies by three youths. They are taken from a collection of 22 original essays, called "The High School Revolutionaries" (Random House: \$8.95), published last week.

The first statement is by a 16-year-old New York private-school student, the son of a psychiatrist. It might have been by an idealistic boy, intent on making a better world, in any generation.

The second is by a 15-year-old former student in New York's Theodore Roosevelt High School and now a radical organizer. He is a member of that angry, irrational cadre that wants to bomb, burn and riot but believes in not hurting anybody.

The third is by a 17-year-old middle-class girl in Madison, Wis., who, having rebelled against a "Puritan home," discovered sex and "the youth culture." She says ecstatically: "This culture is very new."

The essays provide an oddly disturbing insight into a variety of radical minds—idealistic, concerned, psychotic, callous, fanatic, and full of sympathy for the downtrodden and themselves. The three quoted youths are white and affluent, as are the majority of rebels in the book. There are statements by several black students, but their case is so different—and so much more personally compelling—that it is not part of this analysis.

The Interviewers

The editors of the collection, Tom Seligson and Marie Libarie, both 24 years old, have taught in New York City public schools. They traveled around the country last year, spending hundreds of hours interviewing students.

"Clearly students are an oppressed majority," writes Mr. Libarie, thereby establishing his own radical credentials. He believes that "our society clearly discriminates against those human beings who, under 21 or under 18, are considered minors."

Thus, the testimony the editors collected must be read as deliberately selective; but this does not detract from its usefulness in helping to assess what the high school radicals think.

There are some common themes, and they are the ones shared by many nonradicals and adults—opposition to racism, inferior ghetto schools, the draft and the war. The violence in Chicago during the Democratic Convention is by all counts the single most compelling rallying point in the radi-

By Eve Edstrom

PRINCETON, N.J. (WP).—Giving poor families extra cash to supplement their earnings apparently brings out the puritanical ethic in them.

A sampling of attitudes among 10 percent of families enrolled in an experimental guaranteed annual income project shows that most families in the program express contempt both for welfare payments and for people too lazy to work.

One father who receives a cash payment to add to his working wages said: "It's not a good idea if you like to drink or you're lazy."

A Spanish-speaking father in the same plan said, "It's an honor to work." A Negro machine operator added a qualification: "I love to work—cause I have to."

The family heads who made the above statements receive the income payments under a program similar to the landmark legislation proposed for all of the nation's poor families by President Nixon. The bill is scheduled for a vote on the House floor this month, perhaps next week.

Until now, the preliminary results of that \$4.5 million government-financed experiment have been put forth in general terms or in cold statistics.

But last month, Mathematica, a research group based here, released verbatim quotations from interviews with 10 percent of the more than 700 families who receive the cash guarantees in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Better Than Welfare

Although a few families expressed some reservations or misconceptions about the program, more typical responses included such statements as it is "four to five times better than welfare" or "it seems simple and uncomplicated compared to most government programs."

Unlike welfare, the families do not have to fill out complicated forms, do not have to account for how they spent their money, do not have to forfeit assets, and are not supervised by case workers and investigators.

In fact, the experiment's workers go out of their way not to advise families. If families need help, such as finding housing, they receive a list of agencies to contact so that they can learn to help themselves. The cash payments are strictly divorced from any services.

To be eligible for the payments, a family submits to a quarterly interview and reports its income and family composition each month. The income report form, as one family said, "couldn't be simpler. You'd have to be pretty stupid" not to understand it.

The one-page form, covering a four-week period, asks the family to list any changes in household members (because grants are based on family size) and to list earnings before taxes and other income such as social security benefits.

Families include their pay-

W. Germany 1st in Water Conservation

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS (NYT).—An anti-pollution study by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has found that in putting water-conservation techniques to practical use West Germany is perhaps the most advanced nation in the world.

Ten percent of the waste water from German towns and factories is re-used for public and industrial water supplies. German industry meets its water demands by more than 60 percent by recycling waste water within the factories.

The study pays particular attention to the Ruhr industrial complex, where immense quantities of water are not only needed for drinking supplies, but also for industrial washing and cooling operations and for carrying off factory waste matter.

All Ruhr communities, coal mines and factories that discharge polluted water are forced into membership of water purification associations in which financial liabilities for water treatment are assessed on the basis of the amount of pollutants given off.

This provides an incentive for industry to conserve water through recycling operations in which the factories re-process water instead of drawing it from potable supplies.

A mill producing corrugated cardboard at Ebenhausen is cited for advances made in recycling. By removing sludge in settling tanks and cooling the water in a cooling tank, the factory renews its water supply in a gas scrubbing operation only twice a year.

About 40 to 50 cubic meters of water per ton of pig iron are used in cooling operations in Ruhrland blast furnaces. By recycling the water, consumption is reduced to five cubic meters per ton.

Neither ridicule of adolescent contradictions nor worship of revolutionary posturing is the answer. The challenge is to seek out what is rational and salvageable, but not to pander to what is sick—just because it is young.

Guaranteed Income Spurs Recipients to Work

"It's not a good idea if you like to drink or you're lazy."

—A participant in the income experiment.

check stubs with the report. If they don't have stubs, they can submit signed statements from employers. Their benefits are recalculated every four weeks, but are based on average earnings over the last three-month period.

Because the experiment is aimed simply at determining how income guarantees affect work patterns of those who receive them, the families are under no obligation to account for how they spend the extra cash.

Paid Bills Included

But the families have shown a strong desire to prove they are worthy of the payments. Many have voluntarily attached paid bills to their income declaration forms to show how they have spent the money.

That the money is being used in a variety of meaningful ways was also shown by the interviewers that Mathematica conducted in February in Trenton, N.J., where the first project families were selected in 1968, and in Paterson, Passaic and Jersey City, N.J., and Scranton, Pa.

Two Scranton families are using the money, spread over a three-year period, to renovate their homes.

This way we are increasing the value of our home and will have something to show for the money," one family said.

That family has renovated one room and named it the "Council for Grants to Families" room. The council is the subsidiary which issues the payments to the families.

Another family, who noted the payments were enabling it to move from a "dump" to a nicer apartment, said:

"We are trying to plan ahead. In three years, I might be making good money, and by then the kids will be older and my wife could possibly work. He has raised our standard of living."

A 60-year-old mother, living with her son's family, said the payment would make it possible for her to delay in applying for Social Security benefits until she was eligible for the maximum amount.

The income guarantee helped one railroad worker to sit out a layoff, and has helped factory workers to get through "vacation without pay" periods.

Several families were negative in their responses, saying the money wasn't sufficient to help them provide adequately for their families.

Measure of Security

A more commonly expressed view was that the money gave families a small measure of security in case of illness or job difficulties. This was best expressed by the family who said:

"We aren't using the money to pay the electric bill or things like that. We put a little aside and just having it gives you peace of mind in case anything should happen."

A few families looked upon their bi-monthly checks as windfalls to be used for spending sprees.

One young father has been quite successful in using his guarantee to extend his credit rating so that he could lavishly furnish his public-housing apartment—complete with bar. He also tried to con the experiment's workers out of giving him his payments in one lump sum so that he could have a "stake."

Among those interviewed, there was almost universal contempt for the existing dependent children's welfare program, which averages less than \$100 a month, go down as earnings go up.

"You work more, you get less," said one father.

Another said he took a job knowing that the guarantee would go down, because he wanted to better himself. And one employee, who now receives only \$20 a month, said that small incentive has made him "work harder in the last months putting in overtime whenever I can."

Under eight different combinations of tax rates and guaranteed income levels, the guarantees are entirely eliminated when earnings go above a certain level. To date, 10 percent of the families in Trenton, Paterson and Passaic have increased their earnings so that

they no longer are eligible for the guarantees.

One father correctly figured the point where he no longer would be eligible for benefits and said, "I'd be happy to go above it"—indicating, as many of the answers did, that the cash payments do not slow down work effort.

Typical comments were "I'd rather work than sit" and "It's all I ever knew all my life." Another family head said work was necessary so a guaranteed income plan would be "more like an insurance policy than a handout."

The experiment is being financed by the Office of Economic Opportunity under contracts with the Institute for Research on Poverty at the University of Wisconsin, and Mathematics.

Although begun under Sargent Shriver, then anti-poverty chief in the Johnson administration, the experiment is proving to be a unique testing ground for President Nixon's revolutionary welfare reforms, which appear assured of congressional passage this year.

The reforms are mammoth in that they establish the first uniform federal income guarantee (\$1,600 for a family of four) and include working poor families, as well as the non-working poor, for the first time.

Critics have said the Nixon program might lead to widespread looting. But the Mathematica interviewers suggest the program, in the words of one father, will give the "guy who tries the feeling that it is worth it."

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PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1970

FINANCE

Page 9

Eurobonds**Precedent-Setting Floating Rate Planned for Italian Unit's Issue**

By Condon Bakstansky

PARIS, April 12.—The Eurobond market was buzzing last week with the gradually emerging details of a super-issue from the Italian state's Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica (ENEL).

The deal is still in the negotiation stage, with an announcement expected some time this week, but sources close to the issue, which will be managed by Bankers Trust International, S. G. Warburg and Whitehead, have confirmed some points.

ENEL will be offering between \$200 and \$350 million in 5-year promissory notes to commercial banks and to the public, with something more than half expected to be placed with the recent Italian issues, such as ENEL's own \$30 million Eurobond earlier this year; this one is not expected to be offered to Italian investors.

The kicker on the plan is a floating interest rate. The coupon on the notes will be fixed every six months and pegged to the six-month Eurodollar rate, probably at 3/4 points over the dollar rate. A floor of 7 1/2 percent is guaranteed for the notes.

The floating rate would be unique for a bond issue, although the practice is common on such financing practices as revolving credits. Also marking the ENEL plan as different are the denominations in which the notes will be offered, expected to be \$1 million minimum for the banks and \$100,000 for the public place-

ment. Typically, Eurobonds have a \$1,000 face value.

Some market observers point out that the floating rate concept would be more popular among investors in a rising rate climate. They wondered if the present expectations for lower interest rates would make it more difficult for the introduction of the concept to the bond market.

It is pointed out, however, that in the first place the ENEL issue would guarantee a better yield than that which they could get on an inter-bank basis. Also, those who went into Eurobonds over the past few years have often been burned as rates continued to climb. For example, those in fixed-interest Eurobonds yielding around 8 percent last year could not take advantage of Eurodollar rates ranging as high as 13 percent.

And if money market rates should indeed turn down, they say, the ENEL issue has a better chance than others to stay at or around par, as the coupon will absorb market variations, which preserves the investor's capital position.

Finally, for the banks in the deal, there is a plan to make their holdings, after a grace period of a year or so, "convertible" into smaller-denomination notes similar to those of the original public offering. As the public sector notes will be listed, this would give the banks the liquidity advantage of trading in their holdings.

Thus, aside from the very size of the offering, its possible precedent-setting is being chosen.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

Economic Indicators**WEEKLY COMPARISONS**

	April 4	March 28	April 5
Commodity Index	Lates	Week Prior	1969
"Currency in Circulation"	\$52,118,000	\$52,563,000	\$49,766,000
"Coml. Indl. agric. loans"	\$80,913,000	\$77,127,000	
Steel production (tons)	2,695,000	2,720,000	2,628,000
Motor vehicle production	162,746	130,895	163,826
Daily oil production (bbls)	9,641,000	8,526,000	9,185,000
Freight car loadings	497,263	522,144	534,263
"Elec. Pwr output, kw-hr."	27,556,000	27,559,000	25,525,000
Business failures	296	168	188
Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloading, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available. *000 omitted.			

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloading, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available. *000 omitted.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Employed	78,822,000	77,513,000	76,181,000
Champemployed	3,427,000	3,406,000	2,923,000
Industrial production	169.4	169.2	168.5
"Money supply"	\$199,500,000	\$201,300,000	\$193,800,000
Construction contracts	215	205	205
"Manufacturers inventories"	\$96,703,000	\$86,165,000	\$89,335,000
"Exports"	\$3,628,400	\$3,305,200	\$3,312,700
"Imports"	\$2,295,000	\$2,349,700	\$2,674,000
"Personal Income"	777,600,000	773,000,000	721,400,000

*Figures above are subject to revision by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial price index, based on 1957-59=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-59=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is the sum of bank and demand deposits adjusted quarterly by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

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N.Y. Markets Weathering Adverse News

(Continued from Page 9)
any pronounced influence on the financial markets.

The most significant were the upward move of aluminum prices—1 percent a pound on ingots to 28 cents and advances of around 3 percent on certain fabricated products—following recent increases in steel and copper prices, and the word that the nation's unemployment rate in March rose to 4.4 percent from 4.2 percent, the highest in 4 1/2 years.

In addition, there was confirmation of retail sluggishness in the March sales reports of some national chain stores and New York department stores. In several cases, the gains for the month were 3 or 4 percent, or less well below the recent trend.

Other major financial business and economic developments of the week included:

- Enactment of emergency legislation designed to avert a railroad strike by forcing acceptance of a wage contract tentatively approved by the railroads and three unions last December.

- Disclosure by General Electric that it suffered a net loss of more than \$42 million in the strike-affected first quarter in contrast to a net profit of \$77.5 million in the 1968 period.

- The government report that the nation's savings and loan associations had a net inflow of about \$500 million in savings during March.

- The announcement that agreement is nearing on a plan to increase the lending resources of the Inter-American Development Bank by about \$1.6 billion to \$4 billion, with the U.S. assuming about 40 percent of the increase.

- The report by government agencies that profits of manufacturing corporations were down about 6 percent in the last quarter of 1969 from a year earlier despite an increase of 8 percent in sales.

- The successful completion of the 800,000-share sale of stock at \$15 a share by Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, the first public offering by a member

of the New York Stock Exchange.

• The passage by the Senate of a bill to increase the federal unemployment tax and extend the program's benefits to some 4.4 million more workers along with an amendment directing the Treasury to offer a new savings bond carrying an interest rate of at least 6 percent;

- The 0.9 percent dip in steel production during the latest week, with output slipping to 2,695,000 tons.

The stock market was generally lower for the week, with all of the leading market averages showing moderate declines. Glamour stocks were under con-

siderable pressure once again and the broad-based indexes were, therefore, relatively weaker than the blue-chip indicators of the market's performance.

There were 1,163 stocks with minus signs for the week, 429 with plus and 143 that showed no net change.

The Dow-Jones Industrial index was down 1.38 points to 780.64 and the Standard & Poor 500-stock combined index declined 1.15 to 832.4. The New York Stock Exchange composite fell 0.84 to 48.86.

Turnover on the Big Board slipped to 45 million shares from 48.2 million the week before.

The Eurobond Market

(Continued from Page 9)
ly watched in a market characterized this year by a lack of originality.

Elsewhere on the market, after two weeks of run-ups, prices for 9 percent straight dollar debts eased fractionally last week on the secondary sector.

Most of these issues are quoted at above par, and some observers thought the appearance of a new flotation, plus announced plans for two more, might have been diverting interest to the new-issue side.

Others noted that the already uncertain rate outlook in the United States is cloudier, mostly due to increasing concern over the government's fiscal policies.

Wednesday's tax-due date is expected to put some short-term upward pressure on rates. But of more interest at the moment are the longer-term consequences of the Nixon administration, as now seems likely, continues to cut the ground out from under its anti-inflationary fiscal program.

At the Fed itself, public misgivings about the course of inflation are beginning to reappear. And U.S. markets seem still to be searching for a clearer reading of the economy.

Meanwhile, over the weekend, two U.S. corporate issues were announced. Miles Overseas Capital Corp., subsidiary of Miles Laboratories, said it is coming to market with a \$20 million, 15-year straight debt. And Ods Elevator's International Capital Corp. is to issue a \$20 million, 20-year convertible.

The Ods plan bears a strong resemblance to the year's first

U.S. convertible—that of Kinney International Finance. Both are the same size and term, and while Kinney's issue was only the second public offering from the company, Ods' is the first.

The new issue priced last week was Queensland Aluminum's \$20 million, 13-year issue, which came out at par with a 9 percent coupon. "At least 9 percent" had been anticipated and there was a feeling that both the present light calendar, and investor feeling that rates may have peaked, helped the firmer pricing for Queensland.

Announced last week were \$15 million, 15-year issues from the city of Oslo and the Canadian province of Nova Scotia. Both are expected to carry a 9 percent coupon.

Also announced was a 450,000 depository share offer from Trio Electronics Inc., or Trio Kabushiki Kaisha, Japanese manufacturer of high-fidelity stereo products.

The issue, in the form of bearer European depository receipts representing ten Trio shares each, comes to a total of about \$5.55 million.

Finally, the apparent success of last week's South African Electricity Supply and Commission's 100 million deutsch mark issue, first D-mark issue of the year, encouraged some hopes of a resurgence in that area, neglected since October's revaluation. The Escom issue, priced at \$6 1/4, was quoted on the secondary market Friday at around 97 bid.

It is said that both the World Bank and the European Investment Bank may now come to the market with D-mark issues, having had to postpone their plans late last year.

Treasury Bills

Due Bid Asked Yield

April 16	7.25	5.65	5.5%
April 23	7.37	5.75	5.6%
April 30	6.85	5.85	5.6%
May 7	6.82	6.14	6.24
May 14	6.83	6.62	6.13
May 21	6.83	6.12	6.13
May 28	6.83	6.25	6.25
June 4	6.45	6.25	6.40
June 11	6.45	6.26	6.41
June 18	6.45	6.26	6.41
June 25	6.43	6.34	6.51
July 2	6.30	6.22	6.48
July 9	6.26	6.31	6.30
July 16	6.40	6.18	6.37
July 23	6.38	6.18	6.28
July 30	6.38	6.18	6.28
Aug. 6	6.29	6.18	6.40
Aug. 13	6.40	6.20	6.42
Aug. 20	6.39	6.18	6.42
Aug. 27	6.39	6.18	6.42
Sept. 3	6.40	6.17	6.41
Sept. 10	6.42	6.27	6.51
Sept. 17	6.42	6.27	6.51
Sept. 24	6.42	6.28	6.51
Sept. 30	6.42	6.28	6.51
Oct. 7	6.38	6.22	6.41
Oct. 14	6.35	6.19	6.41
Oct. 21	6.35	6.19	6.41
Oct. 28	6.34	6.19	6.41
Nov. 4	6.34	6.20	6.50
Dec. 1	6.20	6.14	6.45
Jan. 7	6.33	6.18	6.55
Jan. 14	6.33	6.18	6.55
Jan. 21	6.33	6.18	6.55
Jan. 28	6.33	6.18	6.55
Feb. 4	6.33	6.18	6.55
Feb. 11	6.33	6.18	6.55
Feb. 18	6.33	6.18	6.55
Feb. 25	6.33	6.18	6.55
March 4	6.33	6.18	6.55
March 11	6.33	6.18	6.55
March 18	6.33	6.18	6.55
March 25	6.33	6.18	6.55
March 31	6.33	6.18	6.55
Bond 91-86	6.45	70.30	71.4

Issues traded: 1,145. Advances: 181; declines: 1,182; unchanged: 348.

Volume: 1,182,118. High: 239. Low: 229.

Last week: 48,045,190 shares

Year ago: 48,233,220 shares

Jan. 1 to date: 737,358,424 shares

1968: 763,165,763 shares

1967: 765,144,356 shares

Meanwhile, Tel Aviv's

market had to postpone their

plans late last year.

AT&T OWNERS MUST DECIDE BY MAY 18:

Should you SELL or EXERCISE your rights?
Here is a specific guide to help you decide

If you own AT&T stock, you will soon receive rights entitling you to purchase the company's new bonds—with warrants attached. The rights will be distributed—and the full terms of the offering set forth—on April 18. The rights will expire, and become worthless,

at midnight on May 18. Theoretically, you will have five weeks to decide whether to sell your rights or exercise them. In actuality, you should decide sooner, in order to take maximum advantage of market fluctuations.

4 SEPARATE CHOICES ARE OPEN TO YOU

On April 17, just four days after the rights are distributed, THE HOLT INVESTMENT ADVISORY will release the most far-reaching and significant Special Report on AT&T it has ever published. The report will set forth, step by step, precise and easily understandable guides to help you decide—on the basis of the current market quotations at the time you are making your decision—whether your investment inter-

PRICE PROJECTIONS: BONDS, WARRANTS, STOCK

The HOLT report will provide you with precise and easy-to-follow guides to help you clearly determine which course of action will profit you best—here again in the light of the current market quotations at the time. You can understand and use these clear-cut action guides effectively whether or not you have had prior experience with bonds and warrants. The Special Report on AT&T will also present specific price projections for the company's new



BOOKS

DO IT! Scenarios of the Revolution

By Jerry Rubin. Introduction by Eldridge Cleaver. Designed by Quentin Fiore. Illustrated. Simon & Schuster. 256 pp. Hardcover \$5.95. Paperback \$2.45.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

HIGH up on a remaining wall of that bombed-out house on 11th Street in Manhattan, one can make out the remains of what must once have been a comfortable den. Where the third floor used to be, suspended grotesquely above rubble reminiscent of Berlin after World War II, there is a fireplace flanked by bookshelves built into the wall. On the shelves rest the charred but still intact remains of a hundred or so volumes. Nevertheless, one wonders what Mr. Rubin means by "freedom" and "love," which he finds infinitely desirable. He never says what they are, but defines them only as conditions that will come into existence when all restraints are removed. Does he believe, in all his whipping optimism, that love—which is, after all, loyalty and commitment and an act of will—can thrive only when mindless impulse is king? And if freedom exists only when every imaginable barrier is removed, what will be left to be free? Our bodies and minds are barriers. If they are removed, who will remain?

Standing on the street below, looking up at that ghost of a library, one found oneself wondering recently what titles were among those volumes. One concluded that Jerry Rubin's "Do It" was not. It was a fleeting thought, crashingly obvious, hardly worth mentioning. After all, Mr. Rubin's book wasn't published in time to come into the possession of the builder of that library. It isn't the sort of book the owners of the house would be likely to buy. And even if they were to buy it, in a conscientious attempt to understand the younger generation, perhaps, they would not be likely to place it in their library, for if it is worth browsing through once, it is hardly worth keeping.

Still,

one thought of Mr. Rubin's book as one stood up at those remains of the good life. Not only because one happened to be reading it on the same day as one found oneself walking along 11th Street. Nor specifically because it recommends the use of bombs ("Dynamite the toll booths" because they charge money for people to get across free land. Blow up Howard Johnson's on the turnpike—the universal oppressor of everybody). And not because one holds Mr. Rubin's ideas directly responsible for what we are told caused that explosion on 11th Street.

No.

But one had been reading

"Do It!" and thinking about it. One had walked along 11th Street, come upon those ruins and spied those charred books. And one had made certain connections.

One can sympathize with that, too, up to a point. But one thing remains disturbing: if Mr. Rubin's enemies are rigid institutions, intellectuals, and all that he thinks denies the freedom, spontaneity, and authenticity of people—how then can he embrace hyperbole and the put-on with such enthusiasm? How authentic is a man if his voice can't be trusted for what it says? Isn't such a refusal to communicate directly part of the same problem that the bombs on 11th Street were being built to solve?

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

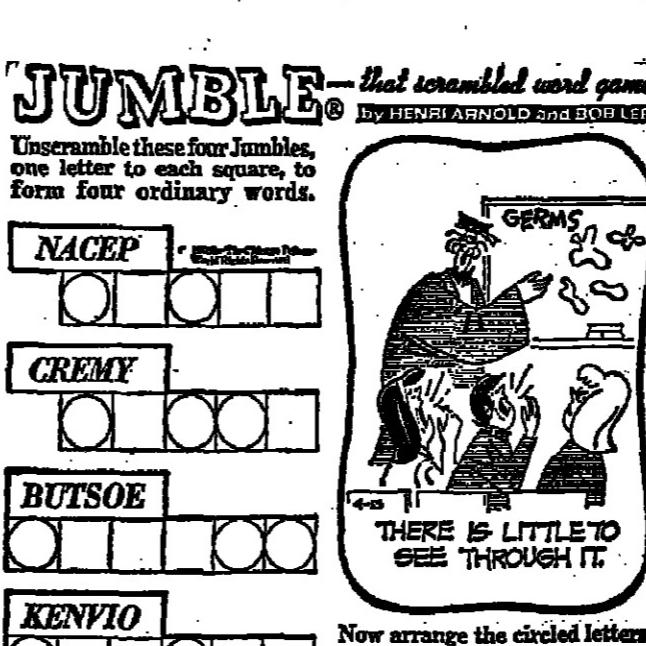
CROSSWORD

By Will Weng



"I NEEDED THE BOX TOP AND THE BOX BOTTOM!"

ACROSS														
1	Mop	43	temper											
2	Shadow	44	Connect											
3	Pup	45	Target											
4	Cocktail mix	46	End man											
5	16 Lumber-camp contest	47	Dessert											
6	Fruit holder	48	"Oh, give me											
7	Church sections	49	Emphatically, in music											
8	Racehorses:	50	Bulbs											
9	Frigid	51	With ardor											
10	Malays	52	Joyrides											
11	Tropical fruit	53	Card											
12	Taco homes	54	Golfing areas											
13	Mon-about-town	55	DOWNTOWN											
14	Algonquin	56	Metal dress											
15	Opposite of a rave review	57	Do dishes											
16	Business loss	58	Short ands											
17	Ballpoint	59	4 Hercule Poirot, for instance											
18	Stink	60	5 pupil											
19	Garland	61	Naughtiness											
20	27	62	7 Kind of cream											
21	28	63	8 Tolerance											
22	29	64	9 Bickers											
23	30	65	10 Bufo											
24	31	66	11 Or											
25	32	67	12 Wanton look											
26	33	68												
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28	35	70												
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30	37	72												
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54	61	96												
55	62	97												
56	63	98												
57	64	99												



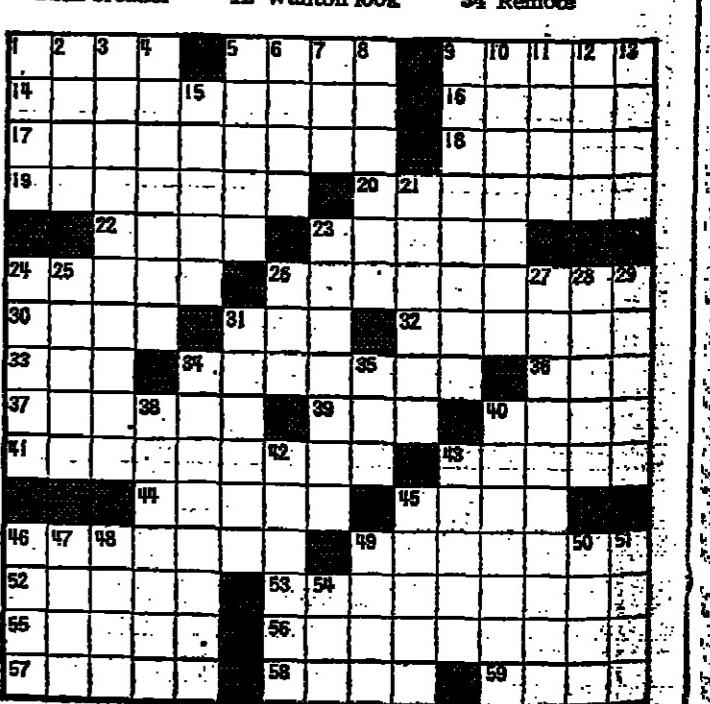
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Not so difficult, is it?

A

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: TIGER AUDIT REBUKE MOHAIK
Answers: What the medicine man had trouble selling—A DRUG ON THE MARKET.



Player Just Misses Today's Playoff

Littler Ties Casper in Masters

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 13 (AP)—Billy Casper and Gene Littler, tied for the lead in the Masters today with 278, and will meet in an 18-hole playoff tomorrow.

South African Gary Player failed in a bid to make it a three-way playoff when his ten-foot putt for a par on the final hole missed by two inches on the high side.

Casper, haunted by the memory of a final-round collapse last year when he also led after three rounds, shot a final 71—one-under-par on the Augusta National course.

Littler, one stroke back going into the final round, had a 70. Player also took a 70 for 280 and third place.

Bert Yancey was locked in a four-man fight with them over the last nine holes, but followed 13 consecutive pars with a bogey on the final hole. He finished with a 70 for 281.

Tommy Aaron, Dave Stockton and Dave Hill followed at 283. Stockton and Hill had 70s and Aaron matched par at 72.

Jack Nicklaus, who was favored to win his fourth Masters, came next at 284 after a final-round 68 that included an eagle 3 on the second hole.

The 18-hole playoff tomorrow will be the first in four years here.

It was a scrapping dogfight all the way, with seven players locked within two strokes of each other at one point late in the day.

Eventually, however, Casper,

Littler, Player and Yancey emerged as Aaron, Stockton and Hill

faltering and failed on the treacherous finishing holes.

Littler, a 39-year-old antique car buff from La Jolla, Calif., took the lead on the par-15 15th with a two-putt birdie. But he bogeyed the next hole from a trap, missing a 15-foot putt. Player, the object of intense security precautions all week, birdied the same hole with a ten-foot putt and it was a three-way tie when Casper took his par.

Littler, playing in the twosome ahead of Player and Casper, took a par on 17 and Casper missed a chance to move into sole control of the lead when he played an iron to within six feet of the pin and lipped out the putt, failing to his knee as the ball curled around the cup.

Player pushed his drive far to the right but reached the green on his next shot and got down in two from 30 feet, sinking a five-footer on his second putt.

Then There Were 3

Then it came to 18. Yancey had to birdie to take a share of it, and he lost all chance when he put his second shot in the bunker at the left of the green. He stood in the fairway for several moments, his shoulders slumped in dejection.

Littler hooked his drive into the gallery, but reached the green in 2.

He left a ten-foot birdie putt a few inches short.

Then it was Player and Casper. Each drove onto the fairway, but Gary dumped his second in the same trap that destroyed Yancey's chances. Casper had a putt of about ten feet for a birdie.

Player blasted out with his explosion shot, missing the cup by

about two inches and rolling some about a bogey 6 at the 190-yard, across-the-lake 16th and backed into a tie with Casper and Player again.

"A camera bothered me there," he said. "I had to retrip my putter. I didn't mishit it," he said of the putt. "I hit it well, but my putting was bad throughout the tournament. I played so well and put so poorly."

He took three putts at three holes today, and missed two putts of under six feet for birdies.

Now There Are Two

Casper, a soft-spoken, generally colorless veteran from Bonita, Calif., was one shot in front going into the final round—the same position he held last year.

But in 1969 he collapsed with a 40 on the front nine and finished in a tie for second, one shot back of George Archer.

And for a while it appeared that it might happen again. The 28-year-old two-time winner of the U.S. Open birdied the fourth hole from six feet, then ran away with a double-bogey 7 on the eighth.

He put his first in a trap, and just got it back to the fairway. His third came to rest under a refreshment stand and he got a drop, only to put the next in the woods.

The double bogey, paired with a birdie by Littler at the same spot, dropped him two strokes off the pace. Littler held his one-stroke lead over Casper, Player and Yancey after 14 holes and seemed to have the 1970 green coat on his back when he went ten under with a birdie at No. 15. However, Casper then also birdied the 15th.

Little also birdied the 15th. Little then lost a stroke with

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Player blasted out with his explosion shot, missing the cup by

Milwaukee Gets a Winner at Last

CHICAGO, April 12 (AP)—Rookie outfielder Danny Walton hit a pair of two-run homers, igniting the Milwaukee Brewers to their first American League victory yesterday, an 8-4 decision over the Chicago White Sox.

It was Milwaukee's first triumph after three straight losses in the city's return to the major leagues.

Walton's homers in the sixth and eighth innings enabled the Brewers to gain a 4-4 tie and Milwaukee then erupted for four ninth-inning

runs. Rich Rollins and Russ Snyder had run-scoring singles and Steve Hovley a two-run double in the rally.

Other games yesterday:

Orioles 5, Tigers 3

Baltimore remained unbeaten, rolling to its fifth straight victory by beating Detroit, 5-3. The Orioles overtook the Tigers with a four-edged Cincinnati, 4-3. It was the first loss for Cincinnati.

Mets 4, Cardinals 1

Gary Gentry held St. Louis to four hits for 8 2/3 innings and Mike Foy, Cleon Jones, Ron Swoboda and Jerry Grobe drove in runs to give New York a 4-1 triumph and hand the Cardinals their first loss.

On Friday, pitcher Ron Hunt started his third straight game-winning rally in the eighth inning by doubling off the right fielder's glove and scoring on Bobby Bond's single as the Giants edged Cincinnati, 4-3. It was the first loss for Cincinnati.

Twins 2, Athletics 2

Minnesota stayed unbeaten, taking its home opener, 2-2, over Oakland. Left-hander Jim Katt led the Twins to their third straight triumph, scattering seven hits and cracking a two-run single. Tony Oliva also smashed a two-run single.

Angels 6, Royals 3

Alex Johnson accounted for all California's runs with a pair of three-run homers as the unbeaten Angels won their fourth in a row, downing Kansas City, 6-3.

On Friday, Johnson's bases-loaded, two-run double highlighted a five-run fifth inning that carried the Angels to an 11-7 victory over Kansas City.

Sabers 4, Red Sox 3

Frank Howard hit his first homer of the year, with two on to give Washington a 4-1 victory over Boston. Howard's homer capped a four-run third inning that wiped out a 2-0 Boston lead. Bernie Allen opened the rally with a sharp double and scored on John Roseboro's single. After Ed Brinkman walked, and with two out, Howard hammered a two-strike pitch by Sonny Siebert into the left-field bullpen.

On Friday, Carl Yastrzemski collected two doubles and a single and scored the decisive run on a wild pitch as Boston defeated the Senators, 4-1, and provided Jim Lonborg with his first victory since July 27 of last season.

Indians 2, Yankees 1

Eddie Leon hit a pair of run-scoring singles and Lou Klimowich homered as Cleveland beat New York, 3-0. Ted Uhlaender saved the victory with a diving catch with the bases loaded and two out.

In the ninth, Dean Chance went the first seven innings to gain his first victory in a Cleveland uniform.

Giants 2, Reds 1

In the National League, San Francisco scored its fourth straight victory after an opening-day loss, beating Cincinnati, 2-1, on shortstop Dave Concepcion's bobble of a running pitcher Gaylor. Perry's bases-loaded grounder in the ninth, Willie Mays made two dazzling catches in center field, robbing

Bobby Tolan of extra base hits in the first and third innings.

On Friday, pinch-hitter Ron Hunt started his third straight game-winning rally in the eighth inning by doubling off the right fielder's glove and scoring on Bobby Bond's single as the Giants edged Cincinnati, 4-3. It was the first loss for Cincinnati.

Reds 4, Phillies 3

Mike McDowell fanned ten batters and moved past Carl Hubbell on the career strikeout list as Cleveland beat New York, 3-1, in the opener of a double-header.

McDowell allowed only five hits in besting Mel Stottlemyre, who yielded four hits in seven innings. His ten strikeouts raised his total to 1,844 and he now ranks 34th on the career list in his ninth major league season. Hubbell pitched 16 wins when he hit his ninth Boston ninth when a three-run Boston rally fell short.

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Pirates 4, Phillies 3

Roger Repoz and Jim Fregosi hit home runs in a five-run sixth inning, lifting unbeatn California to a 7-5 victory over Kansas City.

The Angels' explosion against Dick Drago erased a 5-2 lead. The Angels had 16 hits to raise their team average to .345. Aurelio Rodriguez and Jay Johnston each had four hits.

Angels 7, Royals 5

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Brewers 5, White Sox 2

Rookie Danny Walton's third two-run homer in two days helped Milwaukee whip Chicago, 5-2, in the first game of a double-header.

Walton's sixth-inning homer gave the Brewers a 5-1 lead against loser Tommy John. Carlos May scored off Chicago runs. In the fourth he doubled and scored on Duane Josephson's single. He later hit his first home run of the season.

Mets 6, Cardinals 4

In the National League, Tom Seaver batted in three runs with two hits and pitched New York to a 6-4 victory over St. Louis. Seaver, in second place, one ahead of Eric Banks.

Dodgers 4, Dodgers 0

Ed Spieiro drilled a two-run homer in the second inning and Dan Coombs and Ron Herbel combined for a shutout as San Diego beat Los Angeles, 4-0. For the Dodgers, off to their poorest start since moving from Brooklyn in 1953, it was their fifth loss without a victory. They have collected just four runs and 28 hits in 40 innings.

On Friday, Nate Colbert got a two-run homer and relief pitcher Dave Roberts retired 17 consecutive batters as the Padres defeated the Dodgers, 7-2.

Brewers 5, Braves 7

Joe Pepitone drove in two runs with a double, triple and homer to support the knuckleball pitching of ex-Yankee teammate Jim Bouton and lead Houston to an 8-7 triumph over Atlanta.

On Friday, Henry Aaron hit the 13th grand slam home run of his career, most among active players, to give the Braves a 5-0 victory behind the pitching of George Stone. Gil Hodges holds the National League record for career grand slams with 14. Aaron is in second place, one ahead of Eric Banks.

Indians 3, Yankees 8

Eddie Leon hit a pair of run-scoring singles and Lou Klimowich homered as Cleveland beat New York, 3-0. Ted Uhlaender saved the victory with a diving catch with the bases loaded and two out.

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Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Western Division

Friday's Results

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Western Division

Saturday's Results

Observer**Let Baby Choose**

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—The present issue of Look explains how prospective parents can choose their baby's sex. The instructions, detailed between pages 88 and 98 of that magazine, should not be beyond the grasp of anyone accustomed to performing a moderately complex industrial process.

They will not be reprinted here, however, due to limitations of space which will be better used in urging prospective parents not to start monkeying around with choosing their children's sex. If parents get into the business of sex selection, mischievous and heartbreak must be the inevitable result.

First of all, young couples recently married should not have to face the question whether the first child should be a boy or a girl. The first short phase of marriage—the stage before the baby arrives—is hard enough without subjecting it to unnecessary strains. And let no one delude himself that reaching agreement on what kind of baby to have will not impose terrible strains.

"Frankly, Jeannette, I'd like a boy, but I know you want to start out with a girl and I want you to be happy. So let's make it a girl."

"Oh no, you don't, Pittozzi! You made me pick the honeymoon resort and then complained all the time we were there because the bellboys snorted at your tips. You're not going to make me pick the sex of our child and then sit around for the next year saying if we'd had a boy like you wanted there wouldn't be so much comic around the house."

"Why can't we be adult about this, Jeannette? I realize you've always had an irrational fear of boy babies. Let's go ahead and make it a girl so we can get onto the next subject. Are we going to have baked potatoes with the steak, or French fries?"

Just possibly, their families may negotiate their differences before the United States and the Soviet Union agree



Baker

The Ups and Downs of Pozzuoli

By Walter Sullivan

up to total disarmament, but the smart bet is that they will be in the divorce lawyer's chamber before the week is out.

The trouble is that having a baby is not like buying a new sofa. After getting it home and trying it out in the living room you cannot send it back if you decide it's all wrong.

Often, of course, babies do turn out to be all wrong. Many of them, for example, grow up nowadays to become adults. What is worse, many more do not grow up to become adults.

If sex selection by parents becomes widespread, the jig will be up for mother and dad. Young men reaching draft age will charge that their parents imposed masculinity upon them, instead of making them girls, in order to supply the establishment with cannon fodder.

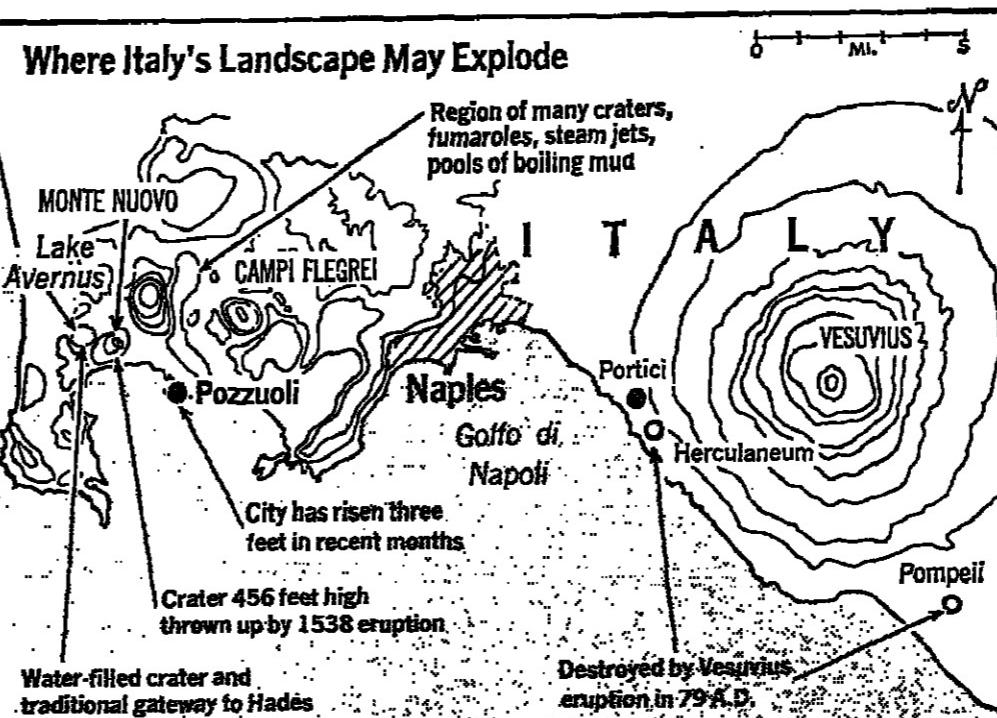
Young women of the sort who now believe themselves members of a second-class sex will, in this unhappy future, accuse their parents of toading to the masculine world's demand for more feminine vessels.

The parents' power to impose a given sex willy nilly without consultation of persons still unborn will be challenged as tyranny of the worst kind, as indeed it should be. Psychologists, sociologists, marriage counselors and television panelists will urge parents to shoulder huge granite blocks of guilt for having had the unmitigated gall to impose distinctive sexual identity upon an unborn child without even consulting the poor creature.

It is hard to see how anyone bold enough to have children beat all the raps the future holds. Even those parents who refuse to consult book for directions, but say, "Let fate do it, it will," will be liable to indictment on charges of indifference.

From the son being raped for cannon fodder or the daughter being offered woman's pay for doing man's work: "And you ask for my love after telling me you care so little that you didn't even bother informing yourself on ways to keep me from being a boy or girl as the case may require!"

The best thing to do now is to forget Look ever published these ridiculous directions and let baby go right on choosing his own sex.

Where Italy's Landscape May Explode

stalled around the city, showed a slackening of activity.

Most of those who fled have returned. Still absent are 9,000-plus residents of the worst hit part of the city, the medieval Rione Terra section, and 16,000 others—all of whom have been evacuated to nearby towns, the Associated Press reported.

The cratered landscape testifies to many such eruptions in prehistoric times and it is understandable that the 65,000 residents of Pozzuoli have been nervous as their town in recent months rose steadily, making its docks unusable and cracking open the walls of some buildings.

30,000 Fled

Only its children have been happy; for the uplift has suddenly provided a fine swimming beach where none existed before. An estimated 30,000 residents, needing official warnings, fled the city. They were mindful of past disasters, such as the eruption of Vesuvius, across the Bay of Naples, that destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum in A.D. 79.

Recently scientists monitoring the land swelling had reassuring news for the inhabitants of Pozzuoli. While the uplift was continuing at a smooth pace, it had slowed. Furthermore, seismographs and instruments monitoring the tilt of the landscape, hurriedly in-

stalled around the city, showed a slackening of activity.

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According to tradition, the region around Pozzuoli, known as the Campi Flegrei, is most active when the towering cone of Vesuvius is dormant, and vice versa. This actually applies to the current situation. Vesuvius is particularly quiet at this time, whereas smoking orifices, fumaroles, steam jets and other manifestations of the Campi Flegrei have doubled their activity in recent months.

Changes in land level, known as bradyseism, are peculiar to several areas of earthquake and volcanic activity, notably in Japan. Japanese scientists, two of whom have been studying the Pozzuoli uplift, have undertaken an intensive observing program in the hope of gaining a sufficiently comprehensive picture of relations between these phenomena so that terrain changes can be used to predict eruptions and quakes.

Sinks Again

In the centuries following the uplift and eruption of 1538 the land slowly sank again, including the offshore island of Ischia, itself clearly a product of volcanic eruption. To determine how far the current uplift extends under the bay, the research ship Ulisse Agorri has been taking extensive soundings, but the results are not yet available.

While movements of molten

rock beneath the surface are generally thought to be responsible for the elevation changes, there is widespread disagreement as to the depth of this activity. Some specialists put it only a mile or two down. Others estimate the depth in tens of miles.

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Unhappiness

POZZUOLI. April 12 (AP)— Neither the few who have remained in Rione Terra nor the many who have moved are very happy. The holdouts get no subsidy from the province or

the state, unlike the evacuees, but those who have moved find endless things to complain about which all come down to a burning nostalgia for home-sweat-home.

Major Angelo Gentile says that despite Pozzuoli's lapses from the newspaper columns, the earth continues to rise one centimeter a day. The total budge since last fall is about one meter, according to Italian experts.

"Nothing's been fixed at all," says Mr. Gentile in his high-ceilinged office overlooking the Tyrrhenian Sea. "We're still in a fluid phase. The phenomenon is still in action."

Although a billion lire (\$800,000) has so far been paid out in subsidies to the evacuees, the jobless, economic strife mounts. "The fishermen are just so-so," admires Mr. Gentile, "in fact more bad than good."

Bricklayer and other tradesmen connected with construction are out of work as all building has halted due to the uncertainty of Pozzuoli's geological future.

Many who do work are threatening to strike unless the community gives them a clearer picture of the future: specifically factory hands from Pirelli tire, Sunbeam electric razor and the Solar locomotive plant, want Mayor Gentile to tell them how long the alert will last.

He simply doesn't know.

PEOPLE:

"Plum pudding!" people have been shouting as we sink by on the street. "steak and kidney pie!" "Haggis!" burrs the telephone at 3 a.m. "Angus beef!" "Purfar brides!" "You yourself once wrote a mouth-watering column on the menu at Aviemore, Scotland," scribbles an anonymous detractor with a long memory. "The chef, if I remember correctly, was a local product to boot [He was and is]. Now you turn on British cooking . . ." Useless to say that it was hardly we who disparaged the plain but wholesome British fare, rather the Sunday Times, which we were quoting. In the interest of fair play, though—as well as domestic tranquillity—equal time, again from the pages of the Sunday Times in the form of a letter from A.C. Chadwick of The Old Rectory Diners Club:

"Tony Clifton's attack [get that] on British restaurants was ill-informed. Our culinary tradition goes back centuries, not ten years or so."

"When the French were building bouillabaisse, masking old or coarse fish with bay leaves, saffron, fennel, olive oil and garlic—their proverb 'C'est la sauce qui fait manger le poisson' tells all—the British were forcing down the world's finest roast venison, jugged hare, pigeon pie and roast swan stuffed with rump stew. Set that against your stringy rooster stewed in undrinkable wine or your molluscs drunk on garlic butter."

"Carême the camouflager did not found modern French cuisine but drowned his cooking in a sea of sauces, complicated works of art which killed the natural flavor of his food . . ."

"Just about ties up all the loose ends except that cat in the rumppled tweed jacket who's been lurking on unlikely street corners yelling 'Slinnabul'." THROWN: A tantrum by Herbert B. (Tiny Tim) Khaub, according to personal manager Ron Deblasio. The singer, currently performing in Las Vegas, locked himself in his hotel room with his bride, Miss Vicki. Friday night after throwing sundry household effects about the room to express his displeasure over his New York attorneys' decision to cut down on his pocket money, HONEYMOONING: Princess Marie Beatrice of Savoy and Argentine diplomat Luis Reyna, her husband of two weeks, in Puerto Vallarta, Mexico.

DICK RONREACK.

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